DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 182 244 SO 012 347

TITLE Educational Democratization: Towards an Inventory of Official Texts.

INSTITUTION United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris (France).

PUB DATE 77

NOTE 162p.; For related documents, see SO 012 345-348, SO 012 351-352, and SO 012 354-357; A working paper presented to the Symposium on Future Programmes of Information and Communication in Educational Policy and Planning (Unesco, Paris, France, November 21-25, 1977).

EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.

DESCRIPTORS Community Role; *Comparative Education; Cooperative Education; *Developed Nations; *Developing Nations; *Educational Development; *Educational Practice; Elementary Secondary Education; Financial Support; Foreign Countries; Higher Education; Nonformal Education; Parent Participation; Vocational Education; Work Experience Programs

ABSTRACT

Part of a series of Unesco technical information reports, this publication presents information on educational practice in 71 countries. Both developing and developed nations are included. The information, which is provided in a table on each country, comes from the official Country Reports to the 36th Session of the International Conference on Education held at the International Bureau of Education in Geneva in September, 1977. The information provided on each country includes the democratization objectives of educational access, process, output, and participation. For some countries, constitution or laws, administrative regulation, and plan objectives are also provided. The description of education in Germany is a good illustration of the kinds of information provided. In Germany ten year secondary school education is compulsory; educational allowances and free study materials are granted according to social aspects; higher education is free; and there are special schools for the handicapped. Entrance qualifications to German universities may be gained through formal schooling but also by attending evening school, a trade or technical college, or special courses. In all educational institutions, education is linked to social practice. It is a principle to interlace learning and studying with productive work. In Germany, Parents' Councils at every school have the right to participate in school affairs. (Author/RM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

S.51

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Edward Wegman

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

ED182244

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION; TOWARDS AN INVENTORY OF OFFICIAL TEXTS

Division of Educational Policy and Planning
(assisted by Mrs. R. Kayser, Consultant)

SP 012 347

Distribution : limited

(c) UNESCO 1977

ED-78/WS/6

FOREWORD

As was agreed unanimously by Unesco's General Conference at its 1976 session in Nairobi, studies and information focusing on educational policies, planning and the management and evaluation of educational reforms rank among the priorities of the Organization's educational activities. Dissemination of information is potentially an important activity to complement and strengthen effective technical cooperation between Member States.

Within this framework, it was decided to distribute more widely the abundance of technical information produced by Unesco regarding educational policy, planning, administration and facilities. Such information is generated by expert seminars, project preparation and evaluation, educational planning missions requested by Member States, etc. The Division of Educational Policy and Planning is therefore reproducing selections of this material under the general title of "Reports and Studies" and is disseminating copies to persons who may find them useful in their work.

These "Reports and Studies" are of two types : those with a subject orientation (numbered S.1, S.2, etc) and those with a country orientation (numbered C.1, C.2, etc). The subject papers deal with such topics as educational policies and planning, educational administration, educational facilities, international cooperation in education, relations between education and work, education and the New International Economic Order, etc. The country papers are either brief profiles of the educational system of a country, with a focus on the twenty-five least developed countries, or deal with one specific aspect of the educational system of the country concerned.

Some of these papers are desk studies based on information already available in Unesco ; others are occasional staff papers, reflecting upon priority areas in the Division's programme. The series is intended for field programme officers of Unesco's Operational Division and other colleagues at Unesco Headquarters, for Unesco field experts, Regional Offices, interested organizations and institutions outside Unesco, and in general for the interested public.

The papers have been selected because of the professional interest of the ideas presented therein. We wish to stress that they are an expression of the ideas of their individual authors and they do not necessarily represent the opinions or policies of Unesco. Readers should also keep in mind that the authors have frequently prepared this material in a language that is not their own.

We trust that these "Reports and Studies" will form one of the first links in the networking services in educational policy, planning, administration and facilities which Unesco is about to launch.

INTRODUCTION

1. One of the problem areas in the field of educational development identified by Member States during Unesco's 19th session of the General Conference in Nairobi in 1976 is: "Quantitative and qualitative improvement in the opportunities for certain groups to achieve their individual and social potential".

Within this problem area, a number of major objectives in the field of educational democratization have been developed for Unesco's future programme action.

2. The present document is an attempt to extract from various official Government documents the democratization objectives as categorized by dimensions of educational access, process, output and participation.

The following information on 71 countries has been taken from the official Country Reports to the 36th Session of the International Conference on Education, held at the International Bureau of Education in Geneva in September 1977. Original sources, as quoted in these reports, e.g. constitution/laws, administrative regulations and plan objectives, are given whenever available.

3. The present document is only a first step in collecting relevant information on the topic of educational democratization. It does not claim to be either comprehensive or complete and will be regularly updated and completed.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Algeria

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- tout citoyen a droit à l'instruction. L'instruction est gratuite. Elle est obligatoire de 6 à 16 ans, pour la durée de l'école fondamentale dans les conditions fixées par la loi.	Ordonnance N° 76-97 22.11.1976		
- l'état garantit l'égalité des conditions d'accès à l'enseignement post-fondamentale.	Ordonnance N° 76-35 16.4.76		
- ... et la gratuité de l'enseignement à tous les niveaux quelque soit le type d'établissement fréquenté.			
3. Educational Output			
L'orientation scolaire et professionnelle a pour mission d'harmoniser l'activité pédagogique avec les capacités individuelles des éleves conformément aux exigences de l'activité nationale.			

Source: Algérie. Ministere de l'Education. Rapport sur le Mouvement Educatif. Alger 1977 18 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Argentina

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
Access			
- free and compulsory primary education (6 to 14 years of age)	Law No 1420 (1884)		
- there exist no discrimination of sex or minority groups			
- school meals are provided for poor pupils.			
- books and school materials and health services are provided.			

Source: Argentina. Ministerio de Cultura y Educación. Informe sobre el Movimiento Educativo en la Argentina 1974-1975. Buenos Aires 1977 20 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Australia

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- free primary, secondary and post-secondary education and compulsory primary education 6 to 15 years of age - special schools for handicapped children. - financial assistance to parents in form of scholarships, bursary, boarding and clothing allowance. - special efforts for minority groups (girls, aboriginals, migrants, handicapped), people living in isolated areas and people living in disadvantaged areas.)	Basic educational legislation of the six territories or States		since 1975
2. Educational process			
- assistance to students for higher education.			
3. Educational Output			
- guidance courses on educational and employment conditions during last 2 years of compulsory schooling (pre-employment training programmes) for groups with relatively disadvantaged educational background.			
- Work experience programmes in secondary and technical schools.	Victoria Education (Work experience) Act, 1974 and Amendment Act 1975.		
4. Participation			
- Encouragement of greater community participation in general decision making.	Policy Trends since 1975		
- implementation of national studies, and state and local programmes to facilitate the link between education and employment.	Newpolicy orientation		

Source: Australia. Department of Education. Major Trends and developments in Australian Education in 1975 and 1976. Canberra 1977 92 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Austria

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- compulsory and free schooling for 9 years	Imperial Primary School Act (1869) for eight years Compulsory secondary General School Act 1927 Compulsory Schooling Act, 25.7.1962 Fed. Constitutional Act, 18.7.1962		
- public schools are universally accessible			
-compulsory technical schooling completing the training of apprentices in business and industry.	Fed. Compulsory Schooling Act 25.7.1962		
2. Educational process			
- access to universities without Reifeprüfung through passing of a study qualification examination. Preparation courses are offered to Austrian citizens, aged 24 or over and lack of university qualifications.	Federal Act 1976		
- university education is free of charge	University fees Act 15.2.1972		
- students have a legal right to study grants and talent scholarships	Federal Students Grants Act 8.9.1971		
- free transportation and textbooks for students	Federal Act 9.7.1972		

Source: Austria. Bundesministerium für Unterrecht und Kunst. Organization of Education in 1975-1977. Wien 1977. 63 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Bahrain

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- primary and 2 years intermediate schooling are compulsory. (beginning 1977/78, 3 years intermediate level)	Ordinance of Compulsory Education 1975		
2. Educational process			
- Literacy and adult education especially for women	Ordinance 1975		
- Guidance to intermediate level students to give them a better chance to choose the type of study best suited to their abilities, aptitudes and interests at secondary level.			

Source: Bahrain. Ministry of Education. Directorate of Planning. Unit of Documentation and Research. Development of Education in Bahrain (1975-76). Mananna 1977, 11 p-

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Bangladesh

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- mass oriented and universal education	Constitution		to be achieved by 1 1985
- right of all citizens to attain minimum level of education	"		
- the educational system permits learners to move horizontally and vertically	"		
- no compartmentalization of educational levels. emphasis on women education.			
2. Educational process			
- Literacy campaigns in 1 300 adult education centres, 500 for women			
- community participation in adult education (combines literacy and technical know-how).			
3. Educational output			
- Production of skilled manpower through formal and non-formal education.			
- education is work-oriented and students are being encouraged to actively participate in development schemes.			

Source: Bangladesh. Ministry of Education. Development in Education in Bangladesh 1975 - 1977. A Country Report. Dacca 1977. 27 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Belgium

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- éducation libre - l'instruction publique aux frais de l'Etat - égalité de chances; la compensation des handicaps. Classes d'adaptation - préoccupation avec les régions linguistiques et communautés culturelles. - à l'école primaire, des cours d'adaptation à la langue véhiculaire de l'enseignement (français et néerlandais) sont organisés - pour les enfants de travailleurs migrants arrivés depuis moins de 3 ans en Belgique; - après la classe, des cours d'italien, d'espagnol, de grec, de turc et d'arabe sont organisés à l'intervention des Ambassades, pour leurs ressortissants. Ils ont lieu dans les locaux scolaires.	Loi 6.7.1970		
- écoles pluralistes (accessibles à tous sans discrimination philosophique ou religieuse), autorise l'enseignant à exposer, prosélytisme, sa propre doctrine.	Loi 14.7.1975 (Moniteur Belge N° 155 13.8.75 pp.9833-9836		1 9 1
2. Educational process			
- éducation non-formelle (cours de correspondence pour adultes) (télé-enseignement, enseignement à distance) - enseignement de promotion sociale pour les groupes d'âge au delà de l'obligation scolaire. (Horaire réduit) - "Les crédits d'heures" permettent aux travailleurs-étudiants de récupérer sur leur temps de travail, les heures passées dans une formation post-scolaire sans perte de rémunération.	Loi de base du 10.4.1973 plus plusieurs arrêtés royaux (1973 - 1975) affirme le droit du travailler de poursuivre sa formation.		

Source: Belgique. Ministère de l'Education Nationale. Le Mouvement Educatif en Belgique 1974 - 1976. 1977 116 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Bulgaria

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- the citizens have the right to free education in all kinds and levels of educational institutions under conditions determined by the Act.	Constitution Art. 45		
- primary education is compulsory	"		
- secondary education will be compulsory			Doc. of the XI congress of the party until 1990
- the State encourages education, improves constantly the working conditions in educational institutions, grants scholarships and stimulates all students showing talent.			
- the citizens of non-Bulgarian origin, besides the compulsory studying of Bulgarian language, have the right to study their own language.			
2. Educationa process			
- professional study centres for industrial workers and cooperative farmers.			
- Vocational guidance in schools by the Bulgarian Trade Unions.			
3. Educational output			
- participation of students in public and productive labour and of the family, the local public organizations and the labour collectives as component elements of the socio- pedagogical system.			

Source: Bulgaria. Ministry of Public Education. The educational reform in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the socio-economic development of the country. Sofia 1977 139 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Burma

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
2. Educational process			
- literacy campaigns.			
- university correspondence courses. in Science, Arts, economics, and law.			
3. Educational output			
- work oriented education in the newly established "Regional Colleges" and production while learning. After finishing the college students have access to the university or will have one year on-the - job training in industry.			

Source: Burma. Ministry of Education. Development of Education in Burma 1875 - 19[illegible]. Rangoon 1977 6 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Byelorussian SSR

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- all citizens have equal rights to education irrespective of their race or nationality, sex , beliefs, property or social status.	Law on Public Education		
- all learners are free to chose the language of instruction.			
- all types of education are tuition-free, part of the students and pupils are maintained by the State.			

Source: Byelorussian SSR. Ministry of Education. Development of Public Education in the Byelorussian SSR in the 1975/76 and 1976/77 academic years. Minsk 1977 80 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Cameroon

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- L'Etat assure à l'enfant le droit à l'instruction. L'organisation et le contrôle de l'enseignement à tous les degrés sont des devoirs impérieux de l'Etat.	Constitution		
- l'enseignement est ouvert à tous sans distinction de sexe, de confession ou de race.	Loi No 63/COR/ 5 du 5.7.1963		
- l'enseignement secondaire tient compte des inégalités géographiques en matière de scolarisation: a) l'âge d'admission des élèves dans les établissement situés dans les régions à taux de scolarité élevé va de 11 à 14 ans; b) dans les établissements situés dans les régions du Nord et de l'Est (régions insuffisamment scolarisées) l'âge d'admission des élèves va de 11 à 15 ans.	Arrêté No 69 /C/77/Mineduc/ ESD/EXI		
- l'enseignement à tous les niveaux est accessible à tous sans aucune discrimination.			

Source:

Cameroon

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Canada

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- compulsory education varies in the different States from 6/7 to 12/16 years of age.			
- budgetary provisions to bring about an equitable distribution of funds to school boards abd thus help providing equality of opportunity to students.	Manitoba legislature Bill 58 (May 1975)		
- providing education to all children (including the handicapped) who require special programmes			
- providing coordination of educational services for the handicapped.	The Atlantic Provinces Special Education Authority: Interprovincial agreement. January 1975		
2. Educational process			
- promotion of voluntary adult participation in a coordinated programme of further education activities.	Alberta Further Education Policy Apr. 1975		
- provision for those native people not eligible for federal programmes with academic upgrading and skill training.	The Saskatchewan non-registered Indian-Metis Programme		
3. Educational output			
- Career action programme. Pilot project of the Ontario Ministry of Colleges and universities. Students (16 to 24) work with Government Ministries or agencies to learn something of the working world.			
4. Participation			
- Citizen involvement in educational decision making:			
- public discussions on education in Saskatchewan 1974			
- grant money for Parent Councils at local schools in Manitoba 1976			
- curriculum policy boards with public participation in Alberta.1			

Source: Canada. Council of Ministers of Education and education Support Branch. Department of the Secretary of State of Canada. Education in Canada. Totonto 1977 52 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Central African Empire

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- école de promotion collective "école active, moderne, égalitaire et ouverte". Entraînement de la communauté. Familiarisation avec l'esprit coopératif s'efforce de former tous les enfants ne privilégiant ni la compétition entre eux, ni la sélection précoce. S'intéresse à l'ensemble et non plus aux seuls doués.		Circulaire Ministérielle N° 38 (22 août 1970)	objectif à long terme
2. Educational Process			
- l'Institut pédagogique national a la mission de promouvoir l'éducation extra-scolaire et permanente et à définir une alphabétisation fonctionnelle en langue nationale.	Decret présidentiel N° 74/007/2 Février		
- l'education extra-scolaire a deux aspects essentiels: non-formel et formel. Dans son aspect non-formel l'action éducative est donnée par différents "éducants" qui interviennent traditionnellement dans collectivité: les parents, en premier lieu, les pairs, les "anciens". Dans son aspect formel, l'enseignement est donnée par par divers organismes, tels que le Département de l'Alphabétisation fonctionnelle, le Département de l'Education Sanitaire, le Département de la Vulgarisation agricole, etc...			

Source: Empire Centrafricain. Ministère de l'Education Nationale de la Jeunesse, des Sports, des Arts et de la Culture. Nouvelle Tendances de l'Education en Empire Centrafricain. (Réalisations de 1974 à 1976). Bangui 1977 32 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Chile

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Every child of one or other sex aged 7 to 15 is obliged to attend school in order to receive the corresponding primary education and a degree of vocational specialization.	Law of Primary Instruction Art. 2 and Ministry of Justice Law decree No 1.552 Sept. 1976		
- as of March 1st, 1968 pupils of both sexes will be allowed to the Professional Technical Education when the physical conditions of the school will permit it.	Law of Primary Instruction Art. No 11		
- Integral attention to pre-school children, since this is the most effective way to ensure equal opportunity.	Min. of Education, Supreme Decree No 187 (1974) First priority stated in the Educational Policy Report 1975.		
2. Educational process			
- Education will be provided to adults of both sexes who have not attended regular courses at public schools, through supplementary and complimentary evening and night schools, according to the local demands and the corresponding scholar extension.	Art. No 44		
- Informal education is given through the Extrasholar Education Department of the Min.of Ed. Its functions are to create permanent educational opportunities for children, youngsters and adults.		Document "General Policies of Extrascholar Education".	

Source: Chile. Ministry of Public Education. Education in Chile. Educational Process 1974 - 1976. Santiago de Chile. 1977 58 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Congo

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
3. Educational output			
- la réforme des programmes dans l'enseignement secondaire vise: - une étroite liaison entre travail intellectuel et travail manuel pour l'édification d'une société socialiste.			
4. Participation			
- démocratisation de la gestion de l'Université qui est"gérée de façon collégiale et démocratique au sein des instances telles que le Comité de direction, le Conseil Technique ou d'autres réunions. ces instances connaissent également la participation du Parti et des Organisations de masses représentant respectivement les travailleurs et les étudiants.			

Source: Congo. Ministère de l'Education Nationale. Direction du Cabinet. L'Evolution de l'éducation en République Populaire du Congo pendant les années 1975 - 1977. Brazzaville 1977. 23 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Costa Rica

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- basic education is free and compulsory (6 - 15 years of age)	Constitution Decreto Ejecutivo No 4749 - E April 1975		
- equality of educational opportunities			

Source: Costa Rica. Ministerio de Educación Pública. Direcoión General de Planeamiento y Desarrollo educativo. San José 1977 18 p plus Annexes (Laws)

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Cuba

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Education is free of charge	Constitution Art 38 ch.		
- compulsory education raised from 6th to 9th grade as from 1977/78		Ministerial Resolution 211/75	
- special education is provided and developed.		"	
		Min. Resolution No 704/76 (training of deaf students)	
3. Educational output			
- general education and specialized scientific education, technical or artistic education are combined with work development research, participation in political and social activities and military training	Constitution Art. 38 ch		
- broad scholarship system for students and opportunities for workers.	Art. 38 c		
4. Participation			
- the State promotes the participation of the citizens... in the development of its educational and cultural policy.	Art. 38 j		

Source: Cuba. Organización de la Educación 1975 - 1977. Habana 1977 162 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Cyprus

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access - Primary education and the first three classes of secondary education are free of charge. Needy children are partly or fully subsidized up to the sixth class of secondary education. - Legislation is being studied to accelarate the democratization process of education.			

Source: Cyprus. Ministry of Education. A concise report on developments in Education in Cyprus during the years 1975-1976. Nicosia 1977. 5 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Czechoslovakia

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Compulsory and free basic education.			
- linguistic minority groups receive education in their language.			

Source: Czechoslovakia. Ministry of Education. Development of Education 1975 - 1976. Bratislava 1977 85 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Denmark

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
Access			
- free schooling from first to 10th grade (7-17 of age) - Nine years of compulsory schooling	Public Schools Act of the Danish Parliament, 26. June 1975		
2. Educational process			
- Right to further education			
3. Educational output			
- extension of vocational guidance counselling at all stages of the educational system is being prepared and closer contact is being established between the educational institutions and the labour market.			
4. Participation			
- The new leglisation widens the influence both parents and pupils have on the syllabus of the individual school and gives the local authority more power.	Public School Act No 313 26.June 1975		

Source: Denmark. Ministry of Education. The Danish Educational System. Kjobnhagen 1977 13 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Dominican Republic

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Primary and middle level education are free of charge for all children of 7 to 14 years of age.	Constitution Art. 8,	Inc. 16	
- no discrimination of sex, race, religion, social class or geographical zones, regarding educational opportunities.			

Source: República Dominicana. Secretaría de Estado de Educación, Bellas Artes y Cultos. Informe Nacional presentado a la 36a. Reunión de la Conferencia Internacional de Educación. 1977 21 p.

Dominican Republic

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Ecuador

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Parents have a right to education for their children. (compulsory 6 to 14 years of age)	Law		
- Parents have the liberty to give their children the education they wish.			
- Education is free of charge	basic principles of education		
- Education is laic.			
- Access to education system for marginal groups of the population.	Objectives of the new educational policy		

Source: Ecuador. Ministerio de Educación. La Educación en el Ecuador. Quito 1977 34 p.

17

13

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Egypt

Dimensions of Democratisation	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
Access			
- public education at all levels is free and offers equal chances to all citizens.			
- compulsory primary schooling.			
- every Egyptian pupil has the right to select the kind or branch of education he wants.			
- women have the same educational rights as men.			
3. Educational output			
- technical and secondary school students, male and female teachers colleges should have multi-level unions, to be entrusted with carrying out objectives and strengthening relations with students unions.	Ministerial Arrete No 1 /1976		- 25 -
4. Participation			
- removal of social distinction between types of education			
- in primary schools in the last three forms, class boards will be established to train pupils on participation in school management through exchange of views and discussion of problems.	Min. Arrete No 133/1975		

Source: Egypt. National Centre for Educational Research. Documenta-Centre for Education. Report on the Development of Education during 1974/75 and 1975/76. Cairo 1977 108 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Ethiopia

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- universal primary education to be achieved before 1985/86 - free education, step by step, to the broad masses. - inequalities in access to secondary education are to be reduced and finally eliminated; the imbalance between rural and urban areas to be redressed. - Priority given to girls' education.	Education Proclamation 1976		
3. Educational output			
- direct links are being established between the work of productive units and educational activities. Education will be production-oriented. Scientific and technical education will be geared to the solution of production problems. - Integration of work, study and mass culture.			
4. Participation			
- School management by popular associations in rural and urban areas. (Peasant associations or parents' committees. At secondary level, the Committee is enlarged through the inclusion of students' representatives. - Mobilization of skills in the community capable of assisting the educational operation. - coordination of school and community for in-school and out-of-school activities.			

Source: Ethiopia. Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia. Ministry of Education. Report on Educational Developments in Ethiopia 1974/1975 and 1975/76. Addis Ababa 1977 43 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Finland

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- free and compulsory education for 9 years - girls and boys have an equal right to education.			
- priority to the regional development of the higher education system to - efforts should be made to relate the number of students places in each regional area to the number of inhabitants in the relevant age-group; - the number of disciplines available in each area should take into consideration the area's economic structure production planning and labour requirements; - within each area , priority should be given to those regions with the poorest educational opportunities whenever any increase of student places is planned.			Committee on the Regional Extension of the Higher education System. (Committee Report 1976: 11) Drecree being drafted. Target 1981
- in respect of education, the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority are guaranteed.			
3 Educational process			
- free accommodation and transport for pupils in vocational education institutions in underdeveloped areas.	Law on the promotion of Vocational Education in underdeveloped areas, summer 1975		
4. Participation			
- Secondary general and now vocational schools have a system of school democracy. Councils which are joined elective bodies of teachers and students deal with matters concerning the planning and organization of school work.	Law on the Institution Councils of the General Vocational schools passed in autumn 1974.		

Source: Finland. Ministry of Education. Educational Development in Finland 1974 - 1976. Helsinki 1977 60 p.

Finland

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: France

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
Access			
- free and compulsory education - increasing the educational role of the pre-primary school in order to foster every opportunity for the young child's development and forestall the various handicaps as far as possible. - maintain a common stream of teaching as long as possible in order to avoid the inequalities in school which the separate streams will not fail to create, and adapting the teaching as far as possible to needs and capabilities of the child. - specifies the fundamental principles of euqality in justice and respect for the personality of each child - pre-primary education is encouraged to fight against inequalities between rural and urban areas.	Law of 11 July 1975		
3. Educational output			
- promote technical education with a view to better balance in the individual's training and to facilitate his adaptation to the working world.			
4. Participation			
- at primary level, parents can appeal to a departmental commission if they feel that repeating of a class is not justified. - school councils include the council of teachers and the committee of parents. They discuss the school's internal regulations and organization of support action. The council is consulted on means of information, nature classes, school transport and others. - at secondary level, parents and pupils are free to chose options, or repetition of a class - delegates of pupils are added to the representatives of the class council.			

Source: France. Ministère de l'Education. Le Mouvement éducatif en France 1974/1976. Paris 1977 90 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Germany, D R

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Every citizen has the same right of education	Constitution art 25.1		
- ten-year secondary school education (general polytechnical) is compulsory	Art. 25.4		
- all young people have the right and the duty to learn a trade	"		
- educational allowances and free study materials are granted according to social aspects	Art. 26.2		
- higher education is free. Grants and allowances can be given.	Art 26.3		
- special schools for the handicapped.			
2. Educational process			
- University entrance qualifications may be gained through formal schooling but also by attending evening school, a trade or technical college, or special courses.			
3. Educational output			
- in all educational institutions, education is linked to social practice. It is a principle to interlace learning and studying with productive work.			
4. Participation			
- Parents' Councils at every school equipped with the right of participation in school affairs.	Law		

Source: Germany D R. Ministry of Education. Development of Public Education in the German Democratic Republic. Berlin 1977 91 p.

Germany, D.R.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Ghana

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Kindergarten education for all children - fee-free and compulsory basic education (elementary and middle 6 plus 4 years)			
- the reforms envisaged by the New Structure and Content of Education accept the right of every Ghanaian to education as a fundamental human right and reiterate Government policy that education shall be free, compulsory and universal.		New Structure and Content of Education. Government approval in 1973/74. Implementation started 1974/75	
- provision of more day as against boarding institutions to make available more places.			
- correction of present imbalance and disparity in the distribution of educational facilities in the country			
2. Educational process			
- Government pays students maintenance grants to universities. The grant covers board and lodging. Tuition is free.			
3. Educational output			
- to make the educational system positively more responsive to the manpower needs of the country as determined by the National Manpower board.			

Source: Ghana. Ministry of Education. Development of Education in Ghana 1975 and 1976. Accra 1977 15 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Greece

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- no fee or tuition are charged in public schools or universities. textbooks are supplied free to students at all levels. Boys and girls have equal access to education at all levels.	Constitution 1975 Amendment 15, art.2		
- minority groups have equal access to education and special dispensation exist for their religious instruction.			
- a committee has adopted in 1976 the following decision free education, compulsory nine-years attendance in primary and middle school; introduction of "demotic" Greek (the people's language) in education.	Committee Adoption 1976		
- a law on special education provides education for handicapped and requires the establishment of diagnostic centres (clinics) to help handicapped individuals. The State assumes the obligation to help achieve vocational and social integration of these people.	Law		
4. Democratization measures			
- the new Greek Constitution of 1975 defines the new educational principles which signify a change to democratic processes. "Education aims at the development of the national and religious identity of Greeks and the creation of independant and responsible citizens".	Constitution 1975		

Source: Greece. Ministry of National Education and Religion. A Report on Educational Developments in 1975 and 1976. Athens 1977 23 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: India

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Provision of universal elementary education and promotion of the educational and economic development of the weaker sections of the Society.	Constitution		
- universal , free and compulsory elementary education, equalization of educational opportunity, identification of talent, spread of literacy and adult education.		Follow-up of National Policy on Education (1988)	
- ensuring equality of educational opportunity as part of the overall plan of ensuring social justice.			Educational Policy in the Fifth Five Year Plan
- provision of facilities to increase access of underprivileged sections of society to higher education.			
2. Educational process			
- expansion of facilities for correspondance courses, part-time education and self-study.			Higher education Trends
- fully Government financed adult education programmes for the illiterate and semi-litterate youth in the 15 to 25 age group.			Fifth Five Year Dep. Plan, starting 1975/76
- Polyvalent Adult education Centres for Urban and Industriel Workers. Each Centre has an Advisory Committee consisting of members representing industries, workers, organizations, municipal corporations and State Government.			since 1967
3. Educational output			
- establishing closer links between the pattern of education on the one hand and the needs of development and the employment market on the other			"

Source: India. Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Education in India 1975 - 1976. New Delhi 1977. 31 p.
India. Replies to the Questionnaire forwarded by the International Bureau of Education on Major Trends in Education 1974 - 1976. 1977 25 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Indonesia

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- every citizen has the right to receive education	Constitution Art. 31		
- exemption of fees for the first three years of primary education			from 1977 on
2. Educational process			
- granting of scholarships.			
- Learning Centres to be established in all provinces for adults and those youths not accommodated in the formal school system			by 1977
3. Educational output			
- the work programme of theguidance of the young generation, including university students, covers the following points: - guidance programmes for counsellors of the young generation, including the guidance of parents, teachers and leaders of youth groups of various strata in the society, and the guidance of institutions dealing with the young generation. - guidance is also given to those who do not get the opportunity to go to school, who dropped out, and who finished school but unemployed.			

Source: Indonesia. Ministry of Education and Culture. Education and Culture in Development. Jakarta 1977 81 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Iran

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
-1 Access Equal opportunity for all children Free education and free meals for all primary and guidance level pupils	Imperial decree 1974		
3. Educational Output Relationship of general secondary education with the labour market and technical secondary education with the skills needed by the developing economy is given special attention		6th Development plan which will become effective in March 1978	
4. Participation People's participation in local administrative educational councils is encouraged.			

Source: Iran. Institute for Research and Planning in Science and Education. Educational Developments during the years 1974 to 1976. Teheran 1977 18 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Iraq

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access.			
Education is free of charge at all levels .	Revolutionary Command Council Decision No 10 2 (7.2. 1974)		
Compulsory school attendance for all 6 years old as from 1978/79 school year on	Law No 118 (1976)		
The Constitution garantees equality of access to education of all types and all levels without discrimination of sex, caste, religion ethnic affiliation or race.	Constitution		
The nationalization of all educational establishments maintained and run by private bodies was decided	RCC Decision No MQ 1/4/2261 (9.5.1974)		
Special education centres have been set up tp provide basic educa8- education to girls aged 12 to 14, who had little or no education.			
3. Educational Output			
Job-oriented vccational training is given to girls			
Wider participation in community life of young people through integrated approach to education for rural development. and Farmer training			

Source: Iraq. Ministry of Education. Directorate General of Educational Planning. Development of Education in Iraq during 1974- 75 and 1975/76. Baghdad 1977 66 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Ireland

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Acess			
Parents are free to provide for the education of their children "in their homes or in private schools or in schools recognized or established by the State." Parents may not be compelled in violation of their conscience to send their children to any particular type of school but the State as guardian of the common good must see that the children receive a certain minimum education.	Irish Constitution		
- Education is free of charge in primary and secondary level schools.			
- Special provision is made for handicapped and deprived children in special schools.			
2. Educational process			
- Opportunity of second level education suited to the pupils' abilities through the provision of a broad curriculum, comprehensive and community schools.			
- Improvement in the scholarship and grant schemes.			
4. Participation			
- Establishment in 1975 of boards of management in primary schools to cater for greater local participation, including parents and teacher representation in the general administration of the schools.			
- Extended participation in the management of vocational schools was introduced in October 1974 through the establishment of school boards of Management with provision of the composition of each Board as to give representation to the school authority, to parents and to the teaching staff.			

Source: Ireland. The Department of Education, The Organization of Education in Ireland during 1974 - 1976 and Major trends in educational development 1974 - 1976. Dublin 1977 21 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Japan

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- All people have the right to receive an equal education corresponding to their abilities, as provided for by law. Such compulsory education shall be free.	Constitution 1946 Art. 26		
- Access to universities will be facilitated and pupils shall be better prepared for the entrance examination through a) better use of the upper second school record, b) an achievement test common to universities, c) improvements of the contents of the examination, d) repletion of the mechanism disposing of the matters related to selection of university entrants, and...	Reform of higher education starting 1979.		
3. Educational output			
-... e) better counselling on students future course in upper secondary schools			

Source: Japan. Ministry of Education , Science and Culture. Development of Education in Japan 1974 - 1976. Tokyio 1977. 23,24 p.

Japan. Major trends in Education (for the period of May 1974 - June 1975). 1976. 8 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Jordan

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Free and compulsory education for 9 years	(basic law on education) Law No 16 (1974)		
- free educatio n at secondary level, teacher training and the higher institute of agriculture.	"		
- girls and boys have equal opportunities to learn and there is no discrimination of creed or religion.	"		
2. Educational process			
- Higher education institutions provide free boarding facilities.			
- textbooks are distributed free of charge in elementary schools			
3. Educational output			
- to expend the diversification of secondary education to serve the needs of Jordanian society for technical and trained manpower which can contribute to development projects			Five year development Plan 1976-1980 (Goals_)
- opening summer work camps for secondary school students			
- the Ministry started to offer a variety of vocational training crash courses in order to meet the demand for more skilled workers and technicians	Regulation No 13, 1974, concerning Vocational Training		
4. Educational participation			
- One of the innovations introduced since 1974 is the involving of the community in education through Parents/Teachers Associations in all schools of the Kingdom.			

Source: Jordan. Ministry of Education. Directorate of Cultural Relations. A Report to the 36th Session of the ICE in Geneva Sept 1977. Amman 1977 28 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Korea, Republic of

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
Education is compulsory and free of charge.			
3. Educational Output			
- Community education to be more expanded. Almost every Korean school offers educational services to all community residents.	Ministry of Education Policy		
- 9,300 elementary and secondary schools opened adult classes. 158 agricultural high schools have established all-year round adult schools (Seamaul Schools) to teach adults skills and knowledge relating to agriculture, family life and health.			
- Cooperation between industries and schools (school-industry cooperation) for the promotion of employment-oriented manpower training. Industries are required to establish their own technical training centres.			
4. Participation			
- Promotion of development of cooperation systems among regional institutions of higher education and the regional society.	Basic directions for reform in higher education (Min. of Ed.)		

Source: Korea. Ministry of Education. Educational Development in Korea 1975/76, 1976/77

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Kuwait

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- State schools are free of charge at all levels	Compulsory Education Law 1965		
- every child having the pre-requisite terms and standards as regards age group at the beginning of Kindergarten and primary stage is allowed to enroll at the stage and school that suits his/her qualifications	"		
- Girls and boys are given equal opportunities to access to all educational levels. No preference nor priviledge is given to either of them at the expense of the other..	"		
2. Educational process			
- education is no longer restricted to a specific phase of age it is lifelong in a community apt to learn. Accordingly, all individuals of all age groups should be given ample opportunities to pursue their learning and keep pace with the social changes and rapid development of knowledge, qualitatively and quantitatively.	Several decrees and laws were introduced in 1976/77 which have influenced the shape and structure of the educational system to match with the development.		

Source: Kuwait. Ministry of Education. Educational Development in the State of Kuwait during the years 1974/75 and 1975/76. 1977 24,25 p.

0 79

80

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Libya

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- education is the right and duty of all libyans and is compulsory until the end of the preparatory stage. It is the responsibility of the State to provide schools, institutes, universities and educational and cultural centres offering free education.	Constitution 1969 Law No. 95/1975 on compulsory education		
- equal schooling opportunities for handicapped through the opening of special schools.	Decree 1976 (schools for the blind) Decree No 1407/72 (for the deaf and dumb) Decree No 1/74 (for backward children)		

Source: Libya. Secretariat of Education. A Concise National Report on Educational Developments in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirya. Tripoli 1977 20,18,22 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Malaysia

Dimensions of Democratisation	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- free but not compulsory education at the primary level		Education Act 1961	
- Automatic promotion at primary level.			
- instruction is provided in one of the three languages: Bahasa Malaysia, Chinese, Tamil.			
- introduction by stages of Bahasa Malaysia as main language medium of instruction to correct imbalances in educational opportunities, also in rural and urban areas.			
- the setting up of fully residential science schools is the way of overcoming the problem of imbalances of educational opportunities of disadvantaged groups, particularly the rural children and the poor. 10 schools are placed in suitable locations in the rural areas.			Third Development Plan (ending 1980)

Source: Malaysia. Ministry of Education. National report of development of education 1974 - 1976. 1977 19 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Mali

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
1. to provide all people with basic education and to ensure quality education .	Educational Reform Objectives 1962		
- education should bring into mind, principles of democracy and equality.	"		
- use of the national languages from 1st to 6th grade.	Educational Policy adopted in October 1976		
3. Educational Output			
- close links between training and national realities.	"		
- reinforcement of pupil!s environmental study and extension of new rural programmes.	"		

Source: Mali. National Ministry of Education. The Educational Development in Mali since 1975. Bamako 1977 14 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Malta

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access	Constitution of Malta	Act 1964	
- Compulsory education 6 - 16 and free of charge for Maltese nationals in all Government schools.			
- free tuition at the University.	1974 Education Act		
- Religious instruction is offered in all State schools but parents may withdraw their children from religion classes if they wish so. The proficiency certificate of Religion as a necessary qualification for entry to higher education institutes has been abolished.			
- to provide equality and improvement of educational opportunity; - to promote a greater awareness of the dignity, status and potential contribution to society and manual labour; - to move towards a system based on Malta's needs and culture - always bearing in mind the importance of harmonising this system with that of Western Europe; and - to develop independence of thought and a sense of responsibility among individuals."	Malta Development Plan passed in 1976	Act	(1973 - 1980)
- introduction of Kindergarten classes for all four-years olds	1975-76		
3. Educational process			
- introduction of summer clubs for school children (summer 1975) and the provision of summer work for students over the age of 18 years, (summer 1976). (At a national wage per week).			

Source: Malta. Education Department. National Report for the 36th Unesco International Conference on Education. 1977. Valetta 1977 13 p.

87

88

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Mauritius

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- with the introduction of free secondary and higher education in 1977, all governmental educational institutions offer free education now.			
4. Democratization measures			
- The Five Year Development Plan has been concerned with the democratization of the education system; to spread out schools and colleges evenly over the country so as to balance the educational facilities between the urban and rural areas; the diversify the curriculum; to adjust the education system to meet the manpower requirements.			Five Year Plan 1975-1980 Objectives

Source: Mauritius. Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs. Report on Educational Developments 1974 - 1976. Port Louis 1977. 5 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Mexico

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Compulsory education for 6 years.	Constitution		
- education is laic, so that it remains free from any religious doctrine	" Art. 3		
- education is free of charge when provided by the State	"		
2. Educational process			
- assistance to marginated groups.			Educational Reform 1971 - 1976 Objectives
- out of school education			
- intensive primary schools, for adults and children older than 10 years of age have been established in which basic education can be completed in three years.			

Source: Mexico. Ministry of Public Education. Report on Education in Mexico. Mexico 1977. v. p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Morocco

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- each citizen has the right to education and to work. - compulsory education for both sexes for the 7 to 13 years olds.	Constitution Art.13 Dahir royal No. 163071 (13.Nov. 1963)		
- education is free of charge at all levels. There is no discrimination or selection; access to education is the right of all Moroccans, male and female.			
- universal compulsory education of nine years.			Long term objectives
3. Educational Output			
- Special guidance councils, composed of the class council, one guidance specialist, one second cycle teacher and a representative of the parents, are established at the first orientation cycle. The council guides the pupils according to the result of the tests and their abilities, toward specialization at the seconf cycle level.			

Source: Maroc. Ministères des enseignements primaire, secondaire et supérieur. Le Mouvement éducatif au Maroc 1975/76, 1976/77. Rabat 1977. 84,82 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Nepal

Dimensions of Democratisation	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
1. Free primary education since 1975.			
- The Education Development Plan aims at the development of human resources, provision of equal access to education for people belonging to disadvantaged groups and areas.			Educational Development Plan 1975-80
2. Educational process			
- Free distribution of textbooks to girl students and free girl studentship at lower secondary level.			
- in 25 designated remote areas, primary textbooks are distributed free of cost.			
- functional literacy programmes in farming health, family planning and domestic work since 1971.			
- non-formal education programmes for youth out of school and trying to improve their working life. Many have never been to school, ot have dropped out early. Programmes are launched by agricultural extension departments, the family planning department and the panchayat training centres.			
3. Educational output			
- The National development service has been made an essential component of degree (master) level education. Main objectives are: to allow students to experience the reality of rural life and attune to the development need of the country; to give the students an opportunity to help meet the country's development needs. Student activities under the Service are mainly teaching, also participating in rural development activities, such as reforrestation (cont. page 2)			

Source: Nepal. Ministry of Education. Manpower Section. Education in Nepal. Kathmandu 1977 9 p.

(continued page 2)

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Nepal

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
reforrestation, health education, agricultural extension, family welfare, small construction work. The students get credits toward their final degree. Service lasts 10 months. - Higher education has been linked with the manpower requirements of the country.			

Source:

97

Nepal
(page 2)

98

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Netherlands

Dimensions of Democratisation	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
These are the ideas expressed in the Discussion Memorandum on the future education system before the year 2000. The Memorandum has been addressed to Dutch education circles. Organizations and individuals were invited to submit their comments and thus take part in the discussion. Information meetings and discussion sessions were organized by teacher organizations, statutory advisory bodies, trade unions, employers' organisations, provincial, regional and municipal authorities, school boards, parents councils , political parties, universities, church authorities and armed forces institutions.			
1. Access			
- educational policy which aims at more equality must be designed to improve the opportunities for developing different gifts and especially to improve the articulateness and social resilience of all, regardless of their gifts.			
- higher education will be open to working students and those who wish to make up later for the chances of higher education they missed earlier. Everyone should be admitted to higher education who wants it and is suited for it.			
2. Educational process			
- Life long education will be ensured by the open- school system and educational centres.			
3. Educational output			
- at the middle school level, orientation for the pupils for their later choice of study or profession; and the provisional determination of the pupil's abilities in this regard.			
4. Participation and democratisation measures			
- the position people acquire in society and the power they derive from it, are determined to an increasing extent by the knowledge and training they possess. The distribution of power and preservation of democratic control require, more than ever, a fair distribution of educational opportunities.			
- a successful university career no longer guarantees a prominent position in society. The labour market for graduates will no longuer be aclosed shop of suitable work, possessing scarcity value and therefore highly paid.			
- the institution of a student council in each school is urged. The council should be consulted when decisions have to be made about the supervision of students, equipment, appointments of staff and the choice of material.			
- parents participation will be called for in a) internal arrangements of the school building, b)support of teaching and c) supervision of the activities in the lassons.			

Source: Netherlands. Ministry of Education and Science. Contours of a future education system in the Netherlands. Summaries of a 1976 discussion memorandum and a 1977 follow-up memorandum. The Hague 1977 18,19 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: New Zealand

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- free and secular education (primary and secondary). Compulsory education from 6 - 15 years of age.			
- A Correspondence school, pre-school section, has been opened to help parents in isolated localities provide learning experience for their children at home.			
- Maori language is being introduced in primary schools and in one primary schools, the use of the Maori language as the medium of instruction has been started. The aim is to promote bi-lingualism.			
- special education is provided. Seriously handicapped may make use of correspondence schools.			
2. Educational process			
- Evening class programmes in secondary schools to be more flaxible and enable schools to respons better to community needs.	New regulation to be started in 1978		
- Approval was given to the concept of a tertiary bursary to provide a living allowance for full-time students at universities and other institution of higher education	May 1975 to be started in 1976		
4. Participation			
- Autonomy for secondary schools and greater co-operation with communities.	Committee on secondary Education, set up 1975. Recommendation		

Source: New Zealand. Ministry of Education. Development of Education 1974/76. Wellington 1977 20 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Nigeria

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- free universal primary education since 1976			Objectives efined by a Seminar in 1973 organized by the Fed. Military Govmt. with a view to evolving a New National Policy on Education
- opportunity will continue to be made available for religious instruction. No child will be forced to accept any religious instruction which is contrary to the wishes of his parents .			
- education at all levels is being broadened to offer more opportunities and ensure equality of access for all children.			
- The Government aims at integrating the education of the handicapped into the normal system of education.			
2. Educational process			
- at any stage of the educational process after primary education an individual will be able to chose between continuing his full-time studies, combining work with study, or embarking on full-time employment without excluding the prospect of resuming studies later on.			
- the second stage of primary education is designed to offer continuing basic education and vocational advice and orientation			

Source: Nigeria. Federal Ministry of Education. Report on Major Trends in Education. Lagos 1977 13 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Norway

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- compulsory primary education. - free education at all levels. - integration of handicapped children into ordinary schools.	Revised Primary School Act 1975		
- at the new Further education School (upper secondary level) no student is excluded from entry on the basis of minimum qualifications attained in the nine-year school.	Upper Secondary School Act 1974, passed by the Norway's National Assembly and enforced in Jan.1976.		
2. Educational process			
- Any student who has not taken three years of further schooling has the right to recurrent education at a later stage.	"		
4. Participation			
- Decentralization and regionalisation of education to keep a balance between rural and urban areas and increasing opportunities for participation in education at local levels; and to increase the influence of parents and students on the running of the local school. There is an obvious tendancy toward an expansion of school democracy and a formal and informal fostering of a spirit of co-operation at the individual school level.			
- Decision making within the Further Education School has been delegated from the Ministry of Education to the county level.	Upper Sec. School Act		
- The idea of school democracy is implemented in the new FES. In each school there is a School Council of 7 members (2 county authorities, 2 teaching staff, 2 students, lancillary staff). Students are allowed to vote even in matters of teacher appointments.	The system of an enlarged school democracy at primary school level :		
	Class Council (all pupils in a class)	Class Council	Class Council
	Contact teacher	Pupils Council (all pupils)	Parents' Council (all parents of pup.
	Teachers' Council (all t. and headmaster)	Gen. Collaboration Council	Parents Council Executive Group
	Head master	Municipal School Board	Council for other employees

Source: Norway. National Commission for Unesco. Major Trends in Norwegian Education 1974 - 1976. National Report. Oslo 1977. 29 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Peru

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- the educational system offers education to a population between 3 and 39 years of age.	Decreto Ley N° 19326 Educational Reform 1976		
3. Educational output			
- student guidance was reinstated as a separate curriculum area.			
4. Participation			
- community participation through the setting up of Local Departmental Development Committees which have the responsibility for the solution of particular problems in diverse sectors: construction, housing, transport, etc. These committees are also involved in the problem of educational infrastructure and participate jointly with Ministry staff and representatives of the community.			
- the reapportionment of the Nucleos Educativos Communales - NEC - is being carried out so that the nuclearization process may be made more functional. Each Nucleus is conceived as a network of schools within which the staff of the Nucleus should serve to promote pedagogical aspects ...			
- new directives have been issued concerning the Parents'Associations with the aim of indicating more clearly their participation in the support of each school. With the aim of promoting the participation of the greatest number of parents, directives have been issued which foresee the adequate and opportune renovation of elected offices within the associations.			

Source: Peru. Ministerio de Educación. Main Trends in Education. Lima 1977 22p.

Ministerio de Educacion. Desarrollo de la educación peruana. 1975-1977. 1977 44 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Poland

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Compulsory primary schooling	Constitution		
- all citizens have equal rights which are ensured by: - free education; - the principle of equal rights of both sexes is observed			
2. Educational process			
- All citizens have equal rights which are ensured by:			
- popularization of secondary schools; - state assistance in increasing the qualifications of citizens working in industrial plants and other working places in towns and villages; - scholarships granted by the state, expansion of boarding schools and dormitories and other forms of financial assistance for children of workers, peasants and intelligentsia.	Constitution Art.72		

Source: Poland. Ministry of Education. The development of Education in Polish People's Republic 1974 - 1976. Warsaw 1977. 61 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Portugal

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Education is free of charge.			
2. Educational process			
- community- centred schools character through the direct contacts of the students with the local reality: data collecting, questionnaires, commercial channels and rural work observation, visits to factories and enterprises (secondary level)			
3. Educational output			
- the 9th year curriculum which will be initiated next October (1977), is constituted by a common branch compulsory subjects and a set of optional technological subjects, constituting the so-called "guidance area". Besides the general and basic technological trainin g objectives, these units are vocational guidance oriented, in order to provide the students either a batter knowledge of their interests and skills or the vocational information based upon a realistic guidance at the labour market.			Development Plan 1977 - 1980
4. Participation			
- Creation of a temporary democratic structure for the school management.	Decree-Law No 221/74 May 1974		
- ... institutionalization "at all the public schools of the preparatory and			

(cont. page 2)

Source:

Portugal. Ministere de l'Education et de la Recherche Scientifique. Les Nouvelles Tendances du Syteme educatif au Portugal depuis 1974. (Enseignement secondaires et superieur). Lisbonne 1977 28,5 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Portugal

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
4. Participation			
...secondary education, with representatives of the teachers, students, and administrative and auxiliar staff, and in order to safeguard the seriousness of the democratic process...." (Directive body of 5 teachers, 5 students, 1 representative of the administrative staff and 1 representative of the auxillary staff)	Decree -Law No 753-A/74 Dec. 1974		
Because of many difficulties the results were not positive. A new law was introduced which redefined the management to give clearers directions on responsibilities and to protect the collective interests, and the pedagogical objectives.	Decree-Law No 769-A/76 Oct. 1976		

Source:

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Qatar

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1 Access Education is free of charge at all levels. Transport is provided and special security allowances are granted to the needy pupils. Accommodation is free for all students coming from outside the capital; expenses of university education are totally borne by the Government. - There is no compulsory education.			

115

Source: Qatar. Ministry of Education and Youth Welfare. Development of Education in Qatar (1975/76 and 1976/77) Doha 1977 26,29 p.

116

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Romania

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Compulsory education for 10 years (6 to 16 years of age) irrespective of sex, nationality, social status, etc.			
- Tuition in all schools at all levels of education up to post-graduate is free.			
2. Educational process			
- The principle of life-long education has been broadly applied and to all people, regardless of their age and occupation, courses and possibilities for further study are offered.			
- Evening or extra-mural courses are offered to working students.			
3. Educational Output			
- Teaching is work and employment oriented. Vocational training is offered also for handicapped youth.			
- Apprenticeship at work is equivalent to the vocational training. It is carried out in production enterprises and evening classes for theoretical education.			
- New regulations have established the organization either of morning or evening classes for pupils working in shifts. Another facility offered is that classes may be organized 2 - 3 times a week or on compact periods when teachers give synthesis lessons for pupils living far away from school and therefore unable to attend every day. (cont. page 2)			

Source: Romania. Ministry of Education. Education in the Socialist Republic of Romania. Bucarest 1977. 30 p.

(continued page 2)

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Romania

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
3. - Within the faculties, the chair is the fondamental unit organizing the process of education and scientific research and bringing together the teaching staff belonging to related subjects as well as technical and auxiliary staff. The higher education establishments organize production and research design units, and inter-disciplinary laboratories.	Decree on the setting up organization and running of production..... passed 1976)		
- Three decrees recently (1977) adopted ensure a permanent link between education and social activities of material and spiritual creation, the progress of science and culture - Practical training is organized by classes or groups of pupils and takes place in compact periods, staggered throughoutthe school year. It takes place in enterprises, school-workshops, laboratories, in the fields of State or co-operative farms, on building sites , in hospitals and polyclinics, trade and catering units as well as in other socialist units, in keeping with the needs for skilled labour and with the regulations set by the ministries organizing labour and with the- regulations set by the ministries organizing lycees. The plans of production, delivery or servicing are integrated with those of the economic units with which the school co-operates. These plans are laid down on the basis of the pupils' production quotas determined by the application coefficient out of the current quotas for skilled workers or other operative personnel. At the end of the schooling period, graduates have knowledge and working ability up to the requirements of the trade they have chosen.	Decree on the organization and running of Lycee educational system. Decree on the organization and running of vocational schools. Decree on the amendment of decree no 147/1974 on the classifying list of specialities and branches of study in institutes of higher education		60

Source:

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Scotland

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Compulsory education for all children between the ages of 5 and 16.	Education (Scotland) Act 1962		
- every child of school age whose parents want this must be provided with education free of charge in a publicly maintained school; where there is sufficient demand, separate schools for particular religious denominations are provided but all public schools are open to pupils of any or no religious denomination .			
- the Government have declared their commitment to policies designed to help the socially and educationally disadvantaged, including, where appropriate, measures of positive discrimination			
2.Educational process			
- The Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) was introduced in 1973 and is administered by the Training Services Agency, the executive arm of the Manpower Services Commission. The aim of TOPS is to enable people who have been away from full-time education for not less than three years, subject to certain qualifications, to obtain a unified preparation without distinction between education and training, that will help them to enter a chosen occupation or field of employment.			
3. Educational Output			
Introduction of a guidance system of pupil counselling and close links between guidance teachers and the carreer service were strengthened in 1975, when education authorities assumed responsibility for the service. (cont. page 2)	Employment and Training Act of 1973		

Source: United Kingdom National Report, Part II: Major Trends in Scotland 1974 - 1976. London 1977 15 p.

Continued page 2)

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Scotland

Dimensions of Democratisation	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
3. Educational Output			
- New courses of training for young people likely to enter unskilled employment are being developed under a pilote programme described in a Government Statement issued in 1976. The Education Departments, the Department of Employment and the Training Services Agency have instituted a pilote programme for the development of new courses of vocational preparation on a unified basis, i.e. training fully integrated with further education.			

123 Source:

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Singapore

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Primary education is free of charge			
- equality of treatment for the four language streams of schooling: Malay, Chinese, Tamil, English.	1957 Education Act		
- equal access for everyone. Freedom of choice of language of education.			

Source: Singapore. National report 1977. 1977 16 p.

Singapore

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Spain

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- primary education and lower vocational education are free of charge..			
- incorporation of native languages in the programme of pre-school primary and lower secondary level.	Decree 1433/ 1975		
2. Educational Process			
- Granting of subsidies to cooperating organizations in the Permanent Adult Education Programme.	Order of February 26, 1976		
- organizing of Bachillerato (basic education) studies for social sectors that are not covered by the formal education system.	Decree 2408/1975		
- Creation of the National Institute of the Assistance and Promotion of the Student to help needy students.	Decree 1150, May 1975		
3. Educational Output			
- Pupils of primary and lower secondary schools have the right to educational and vocational counselling in relation to the selection of studies and work activities.	General Education Act Sections 125 and 127		
- a system of maturity tests for adult workers to allow them to obtain vocational training degrees if they can accredit given work activity conditions and sufficient age.	Ministerial Order of March 1977		

(continued page 2)

127

128

Source: Spain. Ministerio de Educación y ciencia. Secretaría general técnica. Educational development in 1975/76 and 1976/77. Madrid 1977. 353 p.

(continued page 2)

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Spain

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
4.Participation and other democratization measures			
- authorization and system of Parent Association. After becoming effective the decree will allow a higher degree of participation and control by families in the educational process of pupils and in the daily school system.		Decree draft (in preparation)	
- new contents are established in the teaching guidelines for the social studies area in the lower secondary education, regarding community education. It thouroughly changes the contents of earlier guidelines, attempting to prepare the pupil for the exercise of his rights and duties as a citizen and based on the respect of democratic freedoms .	Ministerial Order of February 26 1976		
- attendance of university students at courses or seminars of a religious nature is to be voluntary	Ministerial Order of December 1976		
- Political teaching at the University is abolished	Royal decree 426, March 1977		

Source:

Spain (page 2)

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Sri Lanka

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- full realisation of rights and freedoms of citizens including group rights; (with the provision of educational facilities for all children as a fundamental human right, irrespective of caste, creed and religion etc. and the equality of educational opportunity.	Constitution 1972		
- education is free of charge			
2. Educational process			
- the Ministry of Education has organized a programme of correspondence education at the Diploma level in firlds such as Science, Mathematics and Management studies in order to provide further education to those students who failed to gain admission to the University.			Government Five-Year Plan of Development 1972 - 1976
- similar programmes are also being organized at the University level with the ultimate objective of establishing a programme of Open University education in the long term, in order to facilitate people to educate themselves in their hours of leisure with the minimum of expense and effort.			Policy Trends - 66 -
- organizing programmes of non-formel education in order to supplement formel education programmes in the school system. These are likely to benefit the large number of school drop-outs as well as adults who need literacy and vocational training.			Policy Trends
3. Educational output			
- to replace the highly academic "elitist-oriented" education system with a system of "mass education" which integrates education ... (cont. page 2)			

Source:
Sri Lanka. Ministry of Education. Country Report from Sri Lanka (Ceylon). Colombo 1977 25 p.

Sri Lanka. Major Trends in Educational Development in Sri Lanka (Ceylon) 1974-1976. Colombo 1977 14 p.

(continued page 2)

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Sri Lanka

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
with the world of work.			Government's Five Year Plan of Development 1972-1976.
4. Participation and democratisation measures			
- organization of parent/teacher associations			
- local leadership and participation at the district level is encouraged through the establishment of District Development councils.			
- "the progressive democratization of educational opportunities with a view to eliminating whatever handicaps that obtain where the underprivileged stata of siciety is concerned"			" Policy Trends
Source:			Sri Lanka(p. 2)

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Sudan

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- education is free of charge but not compulsory			
- provision of universal basic education for children and adults	Proposed General Education Act 1976. Aims and Priority Areas.		Six-year Development Plan for General Education (1977-1983) to be achieved by 1992
- provision of equal opportunity in education, in various regions of the country, between males and females, and between urban and rural areas irrespective of differences in sex, language or environment	"		"
- with regard to general secondary education, the Plan is putting more emphasis on the distribution of the newly established schools so as to work towards a balanced distribution in the various regions of the country.			
- regarding higher secondary education the aims of the Plan can be shown as follows :			
- to widen the range of this stage to such an extent as to make it possible to accept all students who score the entry qualifications;			
- to provide equal opportunity of entrance among provinces - the number of available vacancies at present varying widely from province to province;			
- to diversify the education of this stage to comprise academic technical and vocational education, and to correlate it to regional and national development plans;			
- to put more emphasis on rural education and activities in accordance with local efforts to promote production which will enable the schools to participate in meeting the cost of education.			

Source: Sudan. Ministry of Education. Development of Education 1974-76. Khartoum 1977 52 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Syria

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- primary education is free of charge and compulsory . Everyone has a right to education.	Decret Nc 208 of 13.3.1973 Art. 37		
- education at all levels is free of charge.			

Source: Syria. Ministere de l'education. Le Mouvement educatif pendant les deux annees scolaires 1975/76 et 1976/77. Damas 1977. 53 p.

Syria

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Thailand

Dimensions of Democratisation	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- free and compulsory primary education extended to last 7 years	Compulsory education Act 1971		
- promotion of pre-school education			
- promotion of equal right to education and equal access and educational opportunities., through;	New policy orientation 1974 - 1976		
- improving admission by specifying school zones,			
- extend secondary education to all districts,			
- improve equally the quality of education in both rural and urban areas,			
- give scholarships to poor pupils in Kindergarten, private primary and secondary schools.			
- free provision of text books and school equipment (1st level)			
- ensure equal opportunity of non-compulsory education.			
2. Educational process			
- organize various forms of out-of-school education and to expand and support widely any kind of non-formal education, so that it can serve the majority of the people in the country.			
- attempts are being made at providing life-long educational opportunities for young school-leavers and adults aimed at creating problem solving abilities and information on new skills and knowledge.			
- functional literacy programmes for the rural population.			

Source: Thailand. Ministry of Education. Educational Development in Thailand 1974-1976. Bangkok 1977 27 p.

Thailand. Ministry of Education. Major Trands in Education in Thailand (1974 - 1976). Bangkok 1977. 22 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Tunisia

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access - primary education is free of charge and a right for everyone, but not compulsory - needy children, especially in remote zones, receive assistance through free meals, clothing, teaching materials and scholarships for boarding pupils. - democratization and generalization of education. - equality of opportunities for all youth		Educational Reform 1958: Principles	
2. Educational process - Secondary and higher education are free. Some fees are expected from university students such as for insurances, library and materials. - Scholarships are provided.			
3. Educational Output - the Ministry introduced , on an experimental basis, post-primary education for children who could not get access to secondary schools. The programmes are regionalized in accordance with the socio-economic environment and geared to the pupils' integration with the working life.			

Source: Tunisie. Ministère de l'Education Nationale. Rapport sur le Mouvement éducatif en Tunisie. Tunis 1977 36 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Turkey

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Right of every Turkish citizen to receive a basic education.	Fundamental National Education Law		
- all citizens, male and female, are assured equal educational opportunity.	"		
- educational institutions are open to everyone regardless of language race, sex, and religion. No individual, family, group or class can be favoured.	"		
- education is free under the supervision and control of the State.	Constitution		
- Primary education is free of charge			
- Special measures are taken to train those children who are in need of special education and protection	Fundamental Education Law		
2. Educational Process			
- Scholarships are given to students in need of financial support	"		
- Assistance is provided in the form of free boarding facilities, scholarships, loans etc.			
- general and vocational education of the individual should continue throughout his life.			
- it is an educational duty to provide continuous adult education along with the education of youth, to assist adults in adapting themselves favourably to life and different occupations	"		
4. Participation			
- Parent-teacher associations are established to assist in the realization of the objectives of the educational institutions.			

Source: Turkey. Ministry of National Education. Board of Education. Educational Activities in Turkey (1974/75 - 1975/76).1977 18 p-.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Ukrainian SSR

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Equality of all the Ukrainian SSR citizens in the domain of education irrespective of race and national belonging. sex, religion, property status and social status.	Constitution and Law on Public Education 1974		
- Freedom of choice as to the language of instruction; free of charge education in all types of educational establishments.	"		
- Increasing of secondary school facilities in rural areas and free transportation of children; free boarding aNd loging.			
- Compulsory secondary education.	Law on compulsory eight-year schooling		
2. Educational process			
- night secondary general schools with full-time and extra-mural forms of education for working youth.	Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers "On the state and measures for further improvement of the gen.ed.level of the Ukrainian SSR working population". Passed 1974		
3. Educational Output			
- In a number of the Republic 's schools, practical studies in industrial and agricultural production have been introduced for pupils of grades 9 to 10. In the 1975/76 school year , production training was carried on at 3,964 secondary geberal ed. schools. There were also 44 inter- school training production centres for labour education and professional orientation for pupils etc. Actually, 44 % of all school children were engaged in production training.			
4. Participation			
- - cooperation of school, family and the general public in educating the children and young people	Constitution		

Source: Ukrainian SSR. Ministry of Public Education. Development of Public Education in the Ukrainian SSR in 1974-1976. Kiev 1977 111 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: United Kingdom

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- Compulsory schooling from 5 to 16 years of age. - there are no fees in publicly maintained schools.			
- The right of all children to education, however severe their handicap was recognized	1971		
- establishment of an Educational Disadvantage Unit within the Department of Education and Science to help immigrants and those suffering educational disadvantage (ethnic minority communities)			
- Local education authorities are required to have regard, in all their duties relating to secondary education, that such education should be provided in schools (comprehensive secondary) that admitted pupils without reference to ability or aptitude. The Secretary of State is empowered to call for proposals to complete reorganization in cases where she felt progress or further progress was necessary.	Education Bill November 1976		
2. Educational progress			
- The principle of continuing education was endorsed by HM Government at the Ninth Session of the Standing Conference of European Ministers of Education in Stockholm in 1975. - Adult Literacy Resource Agency with Government Funds started in March 1975 operations for the disadvantaged in adult education - The Open University , opened in 1975, offers 75 credit courses now for undergraduates and is developing a programme of "post-experience" courses.		Funds voted for three years	

Source: United Kingdom. Department of Education and Science. UK National Report, Part II : Major Trends in England and Wales 1974 - 1976. 1977 26 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Upper Volta

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- democratization of knowledge through mass education of children and adults.			Educational Policy for 1977 - 1987
- compulsory basic education from 6 to 15 years of age			
3. Educational output			
- integration of education and production. Each teaching unit should be a production unit at the same time.			

Source: Haute Volta. Ministère de l'Education Nationale et de la Culture. Direction de la Planification. L'Education en Haute Volta. Ouagadougou 1977 15 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: USA

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1 Access			
- Every public school system in the United States must be prepared to offer every student resident in its jurisdiction 12 years of effective schooling. All children... must receive the kind of help they need to make progress			
- the right of handicapped children to the help they need, the rights of children whose home language is other than English are established through legislation.	The Education Amendments of 1974 (Public Law 93-380)		through Fiscal year 1977
- Handicapped individuals have a claim to first-rate schooling (and by extension to all other privileges offered by the society) the same as any other American.	Educ. for Handicapped children Act (Public Law 94-142) of Nov.75		to be permanent
- Sex bias in vocational education is to be eliminated	Educ. Amendments of 1976 modified the Vocational Education Act of 1968		- 76 -
- To receive any funds under the Act, States must implement policies which include the following: free public education to all handicapped children between the ages of 3 and 18 by September 1978 and for those between 3 and 21 by September 1980; handicapped and non-handicapped children are to be educated together to the maximum extend appropriate; tests and other evaluation materials used in placing handicapped children are to be prepared and administered in such a way as not to be racially or culturally discriminatory, and they are to be presented in the child's native tongue.	Education for all handicapped children Act (Public Law 94-142) November 1975		permanent

(cont. page 2)

Source: USADepartment of Health, Education and Welfare. Office of Education. Progress of Education in the United States of America 1974 - 1975, 1975 - 1976. Washington 1977 95 p.

continued page 2

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: USA

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
2. Educational process			
- "Lifelong learning includes , but is not limited to adult basic education, continuing education, independent study, agricultural education, business education and labour education, occupation education and job training programmes, parent education, post-secondary education, pre-retirement and education for older and retired people, remedial education, special education programmes for groups or for individuals with special needs, and also educational activities designed to upgrade acuupational and professional skills, to assist business, public agencies, and other organizations in the use of innovations and research results and to serve family needs and personal development."	Addition (Section 132) to the Higher Education Act of 1965. (Oct. 1976)		
- Students attending nonprofit higher education institutions will be eligible for State Student Incentive Grants as of July 1, 1977	The Education Amendments of 1976		
- in keeping with the Federal orientation toward increasing equality of educational opportunity, the new legislation authorizes a programme under which the Federal Government helps support the organising of State educational information centers to encourage rurally isolated and disadvantaged youth to further their education.	The Education Amendments of 1976		
4. Participation			
- Advisory councils selected by parents are required for each school as well as for each school district.	Education Amendments of 1974 (Public Law 93 - 380)		
- State Advisory Councils on vocational education were expanded from 9 membership categories to 20 and their role were strengthened. The councils must give technical assistance to the new local advisory councils which are composed from the general public - especially representatives from business, industry and labour	Education Amendments of 1976 modified the Vocational Education Act of 1968		
Source:			

- 77 -

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: USSR

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- all Soviet citizens have the right to education. This right is ensured through compulsory eight-year education, through the introduction of universal secondary education and through the large scale development of vocational, specialized secondary and higher education.	Constitution		
- an equal right for all Soviet citizens to receive an education, irrespective of race, nationality, sex, religion, property and social status	Constitution		
- free choice of the language of instruction; education in the native language or the language of any other people of the USSR.			
- The draft of the new Soviet Constitution envisages compulsory universal secondary education.	Draft of the new Soviet Constitution		
2.Educational process			
- all forms of education and medical care are free of charge, some categories of students receive full state maintenance; scholarship grants and other material assistance.			
- the public education system is one for the entire country, with continuity of educational establishment of all levels, ensuring progres from the lower stages to the higher.			
3. Educational Output			
- A considerable number of district study-and-production centres have been started in recent years. They provide all the necessary facilities for the labour training of senior pupils. As a rule, one day a week at these centres is devoted to theoretical and practical classes.			

Source: USSR. Ministerstvo prosveshchenija. Public education in the USSR 1975 - 1976. and its development. Moskva 1977 106 p-.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Venezuela

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- education is free of charge at pre-university level and in State schools.	Education Law Art. 8		
- special schools for handicapped	Art. 68		
2. Educational process			
- adults over 25 of age and in possession of a primary school certificate, can obtain, without further schooling, the "bachiller" degree if they pass the examinations required by law.	Art. 38		

Source: Venezuela. Ministerio de Educación. Officina Ministerial de Asuntos internacionales. Informe Nacional del Sistema de Educación Venezolano. Caracas 1977. 52 p.

Venezuela

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

Country: Yugoslavia

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
1. Access			
- the right of all citizens - youth and adults - to, on the basis of equal conditions defined by law, acquire knowledge and vocational training on all levels of education, in all types of schools and other educational institutions; the equality of educational forms for youth and adults permanent education and recurrent education.	x		
- teaching in the native language for the members of all nations and nationalities on the territory of each republic and province.			
- free of charge teaching at all levels in accordance with the law	x		
- uniform compulsory elementary education for everyone for a period of at least eight years.			
- free textbooks and transportation.			
- special education for the handicapped.			
3. Educational output			
- the acquisition of revenue (ressources for school operations) through the free exchange of labour by employees in schools and working people in associated labour who allocate ressources on the basis of mutually defined programmes and achievements.			
4. Participation			
- Ideological basis, determined in political documents and in the documents on educational reform passed in 1977 on the fundamental socialist self-managing transformation of education and training...			

Source:

(cont. page 2)

The Yugoslav Commission for Cooperation with Unesco. The Development of Education in Yugoslavia 1974- 1976.1977
81 p.

EDUCATIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION

continued

Country: Yugoslavia

Dimensions of Democratization	Constitution Laws	Administrative Regulation	Plan Objectives
4. Participation			
1. The self managing constitution of Education as an Integral Part of the Entire Associated Work (Economy and Social Services). ... focussed an further transformation of schools as self-managing organisations of associated work, especially through self-managing committees of interest for education. 2. The Consolidation of Public and Social functions of Schools in the realization of Social aims of education. 3. The Carrying out of a Thorough Reform and the Building up of a unified but sufficiently flexible system of education based on the principle of permanent education unique for youth and adults.... 4. Disengaging the pupils from too high educational requirements.... 5. Further democratization of the School life and provision making for equal educational opportunities for everybody.	Documents on educational reforms passed in 1977		

Source:

Yugoslavia